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## GERMANY—ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AND TRACHOMA

In the Arnsberg district, from November 9 to 30, there were reported 115 cases of ankylostomiasis and 148 cases of trachoma.

## ITALY—PELLAGRA.

The minister of the interior has sent to all the prefects of the Kingdom of Italy a special circular directing the careful inspection of maize, and insisting upon all cases of pellagra being reported by attending physicians.

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels — Communicable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 3, 9, and 14, as follows:

During the week ended November 26, 1904, bills of health were granted to 3 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 360 crew and 253 passengers; 126 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected.

As regards quarantinable disease, sanitary conditions in Japan continue satisfactory.

During the week ended December 3, 1904, three steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 454 crew and 858 passengers, were inspected; 193 steerage passengers were bathed and 227 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

A report of communicable diseases in Yokohama for the week ended November 26, 1904, has been received as follows: Enteric fever, 7 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended December 14 for rejection: For Honolulu, 3.

## MAURITIUS.

*Plague in 1902 and 1903.*

[From the Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department for 1903, published in the Bulletin Sanitaire, Belgium.]

The epidemic of plague which broke out in 1902 may be considered as having virtually come to an end in March, 1903. Sporadic cases occurred, however, during the succeeding quarter, and the disease recovered its virulence in July. The epidemic reached its culminating point in October, when all the districts of the island were infected. A slight decrease showed itself in November and December, but there was no real improvement until the middle of January, 1904, and the disease completely and suddenly disappeared at the commencement of the following month.

The outbreak in 1903, after all that had been done to prevent its recurrence, disappointed the sanitary authorities and again demonstrated that the propagation of plague is due entirely to rats. The number of these rodents found in the city was considerable in 1903.